

Hawley's
**CONDENSED
CHEMICAL
DICTIONARY**

Richard J. Lewis, Sr.

Thirteenth Edition

Best Available Copy

Hawley's

Condensed Chemical

Dictionary

THIRTEENTH EDITION

Revised by

Richard J. Lewis, Sr.



VAN NOSTRAND REINHOLD

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Properties: Pale-yellow liquid. D 0.8984 (20°C), bp 143–145°C (12 mm Hg). Soluble in alcohol and ether. Combustible.
Use: Perfumery, cosmetics.

psi. Abbreviation for pounds per square inch.

psia. Abbreviation for pounds per square inch absolute.

psicain. Acid tartrate of *d*-psi-cocaine.
Use: Same as cocaine hydrochloride.

psig. Abbreviation for pounds per square inch gauge.

psilocin.
CAS: 520-53-6. $C_8H_9N(OH)C_2H_4N(CH_3)_2$. An indole derivative. An alkaloid from certain mushrooms; a hallucinogenic drug.

psilocybin.
CAS: 520-52-5. $C_8H_9N(OPO_3H_2)C_2H_4N(CH_3)_2$. An indole derivative. An alkaloid from certain mushrooms; hallucinogenic drug.

psilomelane. $BaMn_2O_6(OH)_4$. A natural oxide of variable composition. Calcium, nickel, cobalt, and copper frequently are present. The name sometimes refers to mixture of manganese minerals.

Properties: Black color, brownish-black streak, sub-metallic luster. Hardness 5–6, d 3.7–4.7.
Occurrence: The former U.S.S.R., India, South Africa, Cuba, U.S. (Arkansas, Virginia, Georgia).
Use: Important ore of manganese.

psychotropic drug. Any of a number of therapeutic agents that affect the behavior, emotional state, or mental functioning of psychologically disturbed persons. They are widely known as *tranquillizers*, but this term is no longer accepted as clinically accurate, because the minor tranquilizers (benzodiazepine and glycerol derivatives) act quite differently from the major tranquilizers. For this reason the latter are now classified as antipsychotics and antidepressants, and the term *anxiolytic agent* is applied to the minor tranquilizers. Antipsychotic agents include phenothiazines (chlorpromazine), thioxanthenes, and butyrophenones; antidepressant agents are of two major types, namely, monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitors and several tricyclic compounds; anxiolytic agents are glycerol derivatives (meprobamate) and benzodiazepine derivatives, e.g., oxazepam.

Pt. Symbol for platinum.

PTA. Abbreviation for phosphotungstic acid; also for purified terephthalic acid.

pteroylglutamic acid. See folic acid.

PTFE. Abbreviation for polytetrafluoroethylene.

PTMA. Abbreviation for a mixture of phosphotungstic and phosphomolybdic acids.
Use: Making pigments.
 See phosphotungstic pigment.

ptomaine. A group of highly toxic substances (derivatives of ethers of polyhydric alcohols) resulting from the putrefaction or metabolic decomposition of animal proteins. Examples that have been isolated and prepared synthetically are cadaverine (1,5-diaminopentane), muscarine (hydroxyethyltrimethylammonium hydroxide), putrescine (tetraethylenediamine), and neurine (trimethylvinylammonium hydroxide).

Note: The term *ptomaine poisoning* is usually a misnomer for other types of food poisoning.

PTSA. Abbreviation for *p*-toluenesulfonamide.

ptyalin. A salivary amylase that acts upon α -1,4-glycosidic linkages, converting starch to various dextrans and maltose. It can act over a pH range of 4.0–9.0; optimum pH 5.6–6.5. It requires the presence of certain negative ions for activation; chlorides and bromides are the most effective.
Use: Biochemical research.

Pu. Symbol for plutonium.

pug mill. A comminuting or granulating machine whose essential components are a shaft equipped with blades or arms with alloy-hardened tips rotating in a troughlike compartment.
Use: Grinding and amalgamating fertilizer ingredients, clay mixtures, cement components, and similar products.

pulegium oil. See pennyroyal oil.

pulegone. (1-isopropylidene-4-methyl-2-cyclohexanone).

CAS: 89-82-7. $C_{10}H_{16}O$. A ketone found in pennyroyal and hedeoma oil. Combustible.

Properties: Oily liquid; pleasant odor. D 0.9323 (20°C), bp 221°C, dextrorotatory, refr index 1.4894 (20°C). Insoluble in water; soluble in alcohol and ether.

Use: Chemical intermediate, flavoring.

"Pullulan." A biodegradable polysaccharide made by yeast fermentation, originally developed in Japan. Its adhesive and oxygen impermeable properties enable it to be used to coat pharmaceutical products. It is water soluble, odorless, and edible; these properties have led to its use admixed with foodstuffs for special-purpose applications. The mixture can be processed into a semirigid plastic sheet or film that can serve as an emergency food source. FDA approval is pending.

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